THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 1018

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

JUST RECEIVED,
By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by
Josiah Faxon & Co.
A general Assortment of
SHOES,
Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's round shoes, calf-skin and fancy fluff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island rum, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herrings, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork.

September 6.

THE subscriber, having resigned the Baking Business, takes the earliest opportunity of returning thanks to his Friends and Customers, for the liberal encouragement which he has received. Impress'd with the most lively sentiments of gratitude for the favours conferred on him by the Merchants of this Town, he would be wanting in duty, did he not make this public acknowledgment.

He requests all persons having claims against *him* to bring them forward for settlement; and he trusts that this notice will be a sufficient incentive for those who are indebted to him to make speedy payments.

DANIEL M'CLEAN.

October 22.

OYSTER SUPPERS.

Samuel Hilton,
OF THE
UNION TAVERN,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, for the numerous favours conferred on him since his commencement of business in this Town, and takes the liberty of informing them that he still continues to occupy the Union Tavern, which now has every regular attendance that may be required. He will furnish OYSTER SUPPERS as usual, and has an ORDINARY every day, at half past one o'clock, and WHITE BACKS, when they can be procured. His cellar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he is determined that his charges will be moderate.

October 22.

☞ **NOTICE.**

SOME young men who would wish to be thought Bucks, Bloods, or Rakes, did, on Saturday night last, commit several acts, which, in the opinion of every reasonable man will stamp them as blackguards. They removed the steps from the doors of a number of houses in several streets, not considering the injurious consequences which might have ocured had sickness, fire, or any other casualty made it necessary for any of the family to go out in a dark night.

The subscriber thinking himself in a particular manner interested, the Council having thought proper to appoint him superintendant of the night watch, takes this method of informing those who have been or may in future be guilty of such conduct, so contrary to GOOD ORDER and the police of the town, that he will use every method to apprehend them, and if found in the act, that he will lodge them in gaol, until they can be examined by a magistrate in the morning, and dealt with as the law directs—let their characters or connexions be what they may.

The public's obedient servant,

JAMES CAMPBELL.

October 22.

Salisbury, 18th October, 1799.

THE celebrated Running Horse, BUFFALO, imported by John Taylor, esq'r, in August last, will stand at my Stable the ensuing season to cover Mares. The terms, &c. will be made known before the commencement thereof.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Fresh Lemon Juice.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE, By the Subscriber, at his Store, on Prince-Street,

A Large quantity of Lemon Juice, of a superior quality, by the cask, dozen or bottle, suitable for tavern or family use. A reasonable allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

M. ROBINSON.

October 22.

A House for Sale.

On the first of November next,

A Brick House, on King street, built by Thomas Magruder, and at present in an unfinished state, will be offered for public sale on advantageous terms. A long credit for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, will be allowed. The terms will be made known on application to Mr. Jacob Hoffman.—The property may be at any time inspected by any person disposed to purchase.

WALTER JONES.

October 19.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

Three hundred and forty

Acres of LAND; on which he now lives—a small Tract adjoining (quantity not known) and another Tract opposite Dumfries, containing 194 acres.—On the first mentioned tract are a comfortable dwelling-house and convenient out houses, suitable for the plantation.—Any further description of the land is thought unnecessary.—Possession may be had next Christmas.

He has also for Sale, eight or ten likely Slaves. For the lands secure and early payments will be expected.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Quantico, October 18, 1799.

Alexandria Jockey Club RACES.

ON Thursday, the 24th of October, will be run for, a purse of Seventy Pounds, the best two in three, four mile heats; free only for members of the club; aged horses carrying nine stone.—And on Friday a purse of Forty Pounds, the two mile heats (the winning horse the day preceding excepted) weight agreeably to the rules of the club. The horses must be entered the day preceding the day of running, with Mr. Peter Kemp, Treasurer and Clerk of the Course. The members will please to pay to Mr. Kemp their respective subscriptions, before the races commence, that the Judges may have the money to pay the winners. The horses start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.——Per order,

PETER KEMP, T.

October 18.

FOR SALE BY

John Gardner Ladd,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS in Hogsheads and barrels, Coffee, Cotton, Molasses, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves—Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas of the latest importations in whole, half and quarter chests; Rum Brandies and Geneva in hogsheads and pipes; Beef, Pork, Shad and Herrings; Ravens Duck, Garrahs, Russia Sheetings, Oznaburgs, Cordage and Cables, Wrought Cut Nails, Barriron, German Steel in tubs, dry white Lead, Stone Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass of various sizes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brown Soap, Chocolate, Raisins, Printing & Wrapping Paper, Timothy and Clover Seed, Stone Lime, &c.

Alexandria, 1st Sept. 1799.

FALL GOODS.

James Wilson
HAS RECEIVED,

By the Fanny, from London, part of his
FALL GOODS,
Consisting of

Superfine cloths and cassimeres	Sheetings
Coatings	Doulasses,
Halfbricks	Calicoes
Fearnaughts	Shauls
Flannels	Thick sets & corduroys
Plaids	Stuffs of all kinds
Kerseys	Nails and Window Glass
German and British oznaburgs	

He is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of his Fall Goods, by the George, from Liverpool, and Franklin, from London.

October 6.

A House and Chair
KEPT TO HIRE, BY
ALEXANDER PERRY.

August 1.

TO BE RENTED,

AN excellent STORE, on Royal Street, near the Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. Polkinhorne & Andrews.—For particulars enquire at said Store, or at the Office of the Columbian Mirror.

October 22.

Roberts & Griffith
Have just received, and for Sale,
An assortment of
GROCERIES;
Among which are the following:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, of the latest importation and best quality, chiefly of the Delaware's cargo, the last arrival at Philadelphia from Canton,

Loaf, lump and brown sugar,
Coffee in bags and chocolate in boxes,
Holland and country gin,
French brandy and West-India rum,
Whiskey and peach brandy,
Rice in tierces,
Fresh raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soft and hard shell'd almonds,
Dixon's mustard,
Coppers, alum, brimstone and madder,
Fig blue in small boxes,
Poland starch and brown soap,
Leiper's snuff and rappee do.
Pepper, nutmegs, ginger and pimento,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Bar-iron, saddlers and nails,
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
A few sets of Chins,
A small invoice of well assorted saddlery, &c.

May 16.

ABEL WILLIS
Has just received, and has for Sale,
At his Store, at the lower end of Prince-Street, the following Articles, all of the first quality:

SUGARS,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Excellent Bacon Hams,
English Walnuts,
Cranberries,
Prunes,
Spanish Segars,
Fresh Limes,
Sherry Wine,
And a variety of other articles in the
Fruit and Grocery Line.

October 3.

Mr. WILLIAMS,
PORTRAIT & MINIATURE PAINTER,
From the College of George-Town,

INTENDS to stay a short time in this town. Should any Ladies or Gentlemen be desirous of having their Likenesses taken, they are requested to make immediate application to him, at Mr. Peter Kemp's Tavern—where a few specimens of his performances may be seen.

His prices depend on the manner and style of Painting—Half price is expected at the first sitting.

October 17.

Thompson & Veitch
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brigt Fanny, from London, and George, from Liverpool,
Fall Goods;
Also, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails.

October 17.

For Sale, or Rent,

THE TENEMENT, lately occupied by James Watson, situate on the intersection of Prince and Pitt streets, fronting on the former forty nine feet and extending ninety four feet along the latter.

—ALSO—

A valuable Store-House and Lot

in Georgetown, on the main street and in the most eligible situation for business—fronting thereon about forty feet and extending backwards two hundred and forty feet or more, lately occupied by T. I. Beatty.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1799.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Alexandria, a Negro Man, named MANCER, says he is the property of William Alcock, of Albermarle county, Virginia, and that he has been more than one year absent. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Gaoler.

October 10.

Freight wanted
For the Brig
GEORGE,

Burthen about 360 hhds. of Tobacco. She is a remarkably strong sound vessel, and in complete repair, and armed with ten six pounders. She will be ready to receive a cargo in the course of a few days. For terms apply to Mr. James Wilson, of this place, or the subscribers, in Dumfries.

STEUART & MUSSHETT.

Alexandria, October 19.

Norfolk Packet.

ABEL WILLIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, and the Public in general, that he has lately purchased the fast-sailing and strong Sloop ROSANNA, and intends to run her as a constant Packet between this town and Norfolk.—This vessel is particularly well adapted for passengers, having an elegant and commodious cabin, with private accommodations for ladies. He pledges himself, that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction. He is determined to furnish the best provisions, and will be particularly attentive to those who may honour him with their favours.

She will sail, wind and weather permitting, the latter end of this week. For freight or passage apply to Abel Willis, Prince-Street, or on board the Rosanna, who will constantly lay (while in this port) at Harper's Wharf.

October 15.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The well known Sch't
NANCY,
John B. Frost, Master,
Burthen about 600 barrels; has just performed a voyage for Messrs. Janney & Irish, and others—can be ready for receiving a cargo in two or three days. Apply to the Master, or

BARTIMEUS WHITE.

October 15.

Worthy Attention.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

SQUARE No. 979, lying on the Eastern-Branch, in the city of Washington, containing five large water Lots, within one Sq. of the Navy Yard of the United States:

Also, FIVE WATER LOTS, in Sq. South of Sq. 667, on the said Eastern Branch, situated between the Sugar House and the Entrance of said Branch.

This property is equal to any and superior to most of the Water Lots in the City of Washington, and is worthy the attention of persons willing to possess property of this description.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber, and in his absence from town by Samuel Hanson of Samuel, of Georgetown.—Should the same not be disposed of previous to the 30th instant, on that day, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, they will be sold at Auction, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown; and a perfect title given by

ISAAC POLOCK.

October 15, 1799.

FOR SALE,
VERY CHEAP,
Three thousand six hundred
and six ACRES of LAND, in the county of Hampshire, on the north fork of Little Cape Capon, including the waters thereof, granted in seven surveys, by Lord Fairfax upwards of 20 years since.

ALSO,

Thirteen hundred ACRES, or thereabouts, in the county of Fairfax, on Pohick Run and its branches, three miles from the Occoquan Mills, twelve from Alexandria, and three from tide-water. On the several tracts which make this quantity are six tenants all at will, and nearly two thirds of the land in woods.

LIKEWISE,

Two hundred and thirty ACRES, on Bull Run, in the said county, 24 miles from Alexandria, 14 from Dumfries—Of this about 60 acres are cleared. It is occupied by a tenant at will, at the yearly rent of Seventy Dollars.

Demands upon the subscriber being now pressing, and expected at Christmas to be more so, he will, upon payment of one half of the purchase money, give a great bargain, and his bond for the remainder.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Dumfries, October 8, 1799. 1m

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1799.

The insurrections which have appeared in France, merit more than ever the serious attention of those who consider the events of the present season as more or less accelerating that general and solid peace which is the earnest desire of the whole of Europe. The whole insurrections have evidently the complexion of royalty. The message of the directory may have magnified the danger with a view of deriving from it a support in the destruction of the jacobin club in the Reu de Bacq, and in overrunning in the council of five hundred, the superiority which was opposed to them. But the facts upon which the message of the directory bears, are too incontrovertible to be called in question; they are of such a nature that the situation of the republic never appeared to us so critical.

The insurrections are encouraged by the successes of the coalition; but if they had been directed by the cabinets of the allied powers, they would certainly been delayed to the time which it would have been possible to have afforded effectual succor to the insurgents, by opening a communication with them, as was the case in Piedmont. The insurrection of the royalists did not then take place till marshal Suwarrow had arrived on the frontiers of the kingdom of Sardina by the rapid march which decided all the successes of Italy. Some people have believed that the insurrections which took place almost at the same time in the South, West, and North, were the effects of a general plan concerted among the insurgents.

It is sufficient to read the Paris papers attentively, to see that these simultaneous insurrections proceed from one and the same cause, which acted at the same time on every place within the circumference of the republic, and of which it cannot be at all astonishing, that the effect should be uniform. This cause is the law which forces the conscripts to march. The constraint provoked resistance, and the resistance rose to insurrection. But as a rallying signal is necessary for insurrection, that of royalism was chosen as the order of the day, because it was founded upon the general opinion, upon the universal wishes of France, whatever our democratical journalists may say to the contrary.

If the coalesced powers retain any doubts as to this disposition of the great majority of the French nation, this event is quite sufficient to dissipate them. They must observe in it an address to the arch-duke and to marshall Suwarrow, inviting them to the aid of that numerous and loyal part of the nation which expects their arrival as the period of bursting their fetters.—They must see in it a happy omen of a time near at hand, when the presumptive heir of the crown will appear on the frontier of the east with the royal standard in his hand, supported on the right by the young hero of the Rhine, and on the left by the veteran hero of the Po. Then all the inducements of hope, and all the sentiments of loyalty will display themselves at once, when their loyal sovereign is seen escorted by these celebrated generals, whose virtue can only inspire confidence, and whose military talents give the fullest assurance of success.

We will not now push this idea farther than the preceeding reflections; we shall reserve giving them more extended till Monday. Then we shall make known the vast, the superb, and new plan of the campaign, which will develope itself in the course of the ensuing month to the eyes of admiring Europe.—Then will be seen how superior are the profound combinations of the cabinets which meditate in secret the deliverance of Europe, to the feeble conceptions of so many of the Coffee-house and newspaper politicians.

THE NEW PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN adopted by the three allied courts, which we announced on Saturday last, appears to us equally simple in its elements, [illegible] organized in the distribution of its [illegible] parts, and assured for quickly [illegible] the object proposed at the end of the present campaign. We can only [illegible] give a general idea of it.

[illegible] Russians who are coming through Germany, will, as soon as they [illegible] the right bank of the Rhine on their rout towards Mayence, whence the grand army of the archduke, increased by the contingents of the empire, will be collected. In the mean time, the Russian army of Italy, after having expelled the rest of the French from that country, will march to Switzerland, to unite itself, under the command of Marshal Suwarrow, with that which replaces the Austrians. This army will be augmented by the Swiss and Wittembergian troops in the pay of England.

On this plan each army is commanded by a general of its own nation. The inconveniences arising from rivalship between the leaders, by the mixture of troops who have not all the same method of fighting, are avoided, and the greatest energy is given to that emulation which will subsist between them, without creating a dangerous jealousy. The left wing of the army of Switzerland touches upon that part of Italy, from which, when needful, it will receive assistance. The right wing will join the army of the Rhine with which its movements will be concerted. The object of marshal Suwarrow will be to reach the frontiers of France. Then Monsieur, (count d'Artois) at the head of the corps of Coade, and of the Swiss troops, of which he is colonel general, and who have always been considered in France as national troops, will make a proclamation in the name of Louis XVIII. concerted with the allied powers; and this proclamation will be immediately followed by the entrance of the army, which will endeavor to penetrate towards Paris, through Burgundy. In the mean time the archduke, after having forced the French to evacuate the right bank of the Rhine, blockaded Mayence, or even besiege that key of the empire, and excite an insurrection in the electorates on the left bank, and form a junction with the Anglo Russian army of Holland. We know well that the execution of this plan will be favored by the revolt of Belgium and of the people between the Meuse and the Rhine.

The plan, it is evident, reconciles the interests of every party. England delivers Holland, and recovers her direct communications with the continent: The emperor recovers Belgium, and the separate members of the empire are re-united to their body. The Russians alone entering France cannot be supposed to wish to dismember it. The count d'Artois, raising the royal standard in the cities which submit to him, will not detach them from the republic, but reunite them to the kingdom of France. Thus the fears of dismemberment, of which the revolutionary governments has made such a powerful instrument for stirring up the mass of the French nation against the allies, must disappear. The terrors which they have endeavored to excite for the barbarity and pretended cruelty of the Russians, which are well calculated for terrifying children alone, will also be dissipated.—They will see only in the soldiers of Paul I. the restorers of the French monarchy; in those of the Count d'Artois and the prince of Conde, brethren, who are returning, after long differences, to reunite themselves with their brethren. It is known how dear the names of these princes still are, both to the people and the French army; how much the dispositions of a monarch explained and guaranteed by them will excite confidence.

The republic will thus be pressed on its whole circumference, from the Mediterranean to the north sea, by victorious armies, which will increase as they advance, by the insurrections of the people, distracted in its centre by the anti-republicans in every quarter; menaced in the North, and in the West, by the royalist troops, whose insurrections will assume a more formidable aspect as soon as they can establish a direct communication with the foreign armies. France, we say, in this point of view, presents the most interesting spectacle that has yet been displayed to the eyes of Europe in the course of this long and terrible contest; but it gives to the friends of order, a well founded hope of seeing it restored in that state of regular organization, under the forms adapted to the national genius, which is alone consistent with it. And there is no sincere friend of peace who does not see in this restoration, the establishment of the general peace and tranquility of Europe.

It is not the question in the new plan to attempt a conquest, by force, of a nation of 30 millions of men, combating for their liberty, and for preserving the integrity of their country, as is continually mentioned in the papers that with the triumph of a disastrous revolution. The authors of these papers, are perpetually in contradiction with themselves, agree, that there never existed in France the least liberty since the overthrow of what they are pleased to call the tyranny of the pretended despot. The nation cannot then combat for liberty. All fears of dismemberment are equally dissipated by the choice of the means destined to overturn the pentarchical government. The majority of the 30 millions of inhabitants, which France contains, have even declared against the pentarch, and have turned against themselves the famous revolutionary principle, which pronounces, that when a nation is oppressed, insurrection is the most sacred of duties. We know positively that even in Paris, the centre of republicanism, they have the charts of the march of Suwarrow, that they offer up prayers for his success; and that any inquietude which exists arises from impatience at his delays.

Thus even in France more auxiliaries than enemies are to be found. The greater and the most loyal part of the 30 millions will have to combat with the less numerous, and the most depraved, the preservation of the integrity of the French territory against the distractions of anarchy. The ruin of all the subjects of the empire under their lawful sovereign, is the object for which they will wrest the scepter of iron from the despots of the Luxembourg. This is the only kind of conquest which the allied powers have in view, and which is consistent with the present situation of Europe.

In this state, either the ruling party, convinced of the insufficiency of their means of defence, will treat with Louis XVIIIth, under the guarantee of the allied powers, or it will be entirely destroyed by the foreign armies united with the internal insurrections. Both of these two chances have their probability; and each must, tho' in different ways, terminate in the recognization of France. Upon this subject we shall take great care to particularise the events. The republican army can, without doubt, oppose many obstacles to the execution of this plan. But can any one believe, that when firmly convinced of the purity of the intentions of the allies; that when the white flag is seen flying in the camp of d'Artois and Conde—of that Conde whose name has always sounded so agreeably in the ears of a French soldier—that when the generals and the officers are assured of retaining their rank by an honorable capitulation—can any one believe, we say, that it will not be disposed to countenance its execution? Does not the recal of Massena proceed from a motive of this kind? Do not the perpetual changes of generals and staff officers evince a similar apprehension? And can they count well upon the fidelity to the republic of these conscripts, whom they are dragging, bound with cords, to fill up the immense blanks produced by so many bloody defeats?—In short, supposing that the army does not disband, is it in a state or in sufficient number to make head against the external enemies upon the immense extent of the frontiers, and against the internal enemies in insurrection throughout all the departments?

The difficulties attending the re-establishment of monarchy, arising from the opposition of the purchasers of the national property, are more apparent than real—Many of these estates are secured to their ancient proprietors by fictitious sales—others, as before the revolution of Fructidor, are already the object of different friendly transactions. The argument brought forward, with exaggeration, by some of our writers, is taken from a book published at London, upon the plans of the emigrants hostile to their return; and it only rests upon the spirit displayed by some female associations at Coblentz, disavoved by the mass of the emigrants, and contrary to the known dispositions of the monarch, called to ascend the throne of his fathers, and of the enlightened men who compose his councils.

We will not advance these reflections farther—but our readers may be assured, that the PLAN which we have sketched, is not one of those illusory ejaculations which a journalist creates in his own imagination. It really exists in the plans agreed upon between the three courts. Its execution is independent of the part which Prussia may take. It explains the contradictory marches of the Russian, the division of whom, destined at first for the Lower Rhine, has received subsequent orders to march back to Bavaria. It explains the inactivity of the army of the arch-duke in Switzerland. The day of the departure of monsieur count d'Artois to go to take the command of the army of Conde, who cannot arrive at the point of his destination till the end of September, &c. &c.

We know that some days ago, rumors were in circulation of an alarming negociation between the cabinet of Vienna and that Spanish legation at Vienna; but no particular cause was assigned. We are accustomed to find such rumors often renewed when public curiosity is not fed by some extraordinary event. Besides in certifying the truth of the plan which we have laid open, we do not warrant that it may not be changed either by some unforeseen event, or by variation in the politics of the cabinet of Vienna, the course of which is viewed with anxiety. We forgot to mention, that this plan was conceived and digested by the archduke, and by the brave Spiltzwich. We ought to recollect, that all the newspapers inform that the system of this prince had finally prevailed at his court.

SEPTEMBER 4.

During the dangerous and indeed very difficult navigation through the narrow passage called the Swin, laying between two large sand banks, the Vorgel sand and the Wieringer ground, in which admiral Mitchell displayed great nautical skill, and professional abilities, the America of 64 guns, and the Latona frigate ran aground; as did also the Ratvisan Russian ship of war. The America got off with the loss of her rudder, but again grounded—The Latona rejoined the fleet, but the Ratvisan, it is supposed, will be lost.

The batteries at the Helder Point, the securing of which paved the way for the important event of the surrender of the Dutch fleet, were defeated by 7,000 Batavian troops, under the Dutch generals Daendels and Locke. The latter which was second in command, was killed;—Daendels retreated, with the remainder of his forces, towards Alkmaer, about twenty miles distant. It is well ascertained that the loss of the enemy on this occasion, was full 1500 in killed and wounded.

The illuminations last night were general; the Mansionhouse, and all the public officers were brilliantly decorated, particularly the admiralty. Between the tritons, initials of the sovereign were introduced; on the right were the letters A. D. for admiral Duncan, and on the left A. M. for admiral Mitchel. The theatres were very elegant, and the Androides displayed a very brilliant transparency of the British fleet in the Texel, opposite the Helder fort, with the Dutch fleet at a distance.

As soon as lord Spencer had read the dispatches received *yesterday from the* Texel, through Lieut. Collier, he immediately appointed him to the rank of master and commander.

Admiral Mitchell in the late war commanded the Coventry frigate, of 28 guns, 9 and 6 pounders; and in this small ship he fought one of the most gallant actions ever recorded. The Bellona French frigate of 44 guns, 18 and 12 pounders, commanded by the nephew of admiral Suffrein manned with 500 seamen, selected from his fleet in India, was fitted for the express purpose of fighting the Conventry, which she did until she lost upwards of 250 of her people, her first and second captains, and nearly all her officers, and when her own firing had almost ceased, an unlucky shot carrying away the Coventry's wheel, she took advantage and made from her, and our gallant admiral followed her for three days into the body of her own fleet. Admiral Mitchell was the only person left on his own quarter deck, and he appears to have been preserved to render his country services which will be remembered with pride and gratitude.

Admiral Mitchell, whose name is become so illustrious by his atchievements in the Texel, affords a remarkable instance in the promotions of the navy. The admiral, during the last war, went to India a midshipman, and returned commodore.

Mr. Fox has met with a very untoward accident: A double barreled gun burst in the firing, and considerably shattered his left hand. He is come to town, and his wound promises a speedy cure.

WESTPHALIA, AUGUST 17.

The King of Prussia is determined not to suffer the least infringement upon his neutrality.—He will neither permit the establishing of magazines, nor the rendezvousing of troops, within the line of neutrality.

The hereditary prince of Orange is gone from Lingen to Lever, and has but a small number of people about him.

ZURICH, AUGUST 24.

No events of importance have taken place in our neighbourhood. The head quarters are still at Kloten; and it seems some [illegible] will be given to the Russians, [illegible] Zurich, the enemy has entirely retired into the mountains [illegible]

Schwartz, and general Hotze has taken his station opposite to them, with a corps sufficiently numerous to be called an army. It seems as if a principal attack was intended in that quarter.

The large frigate, which has been on the stocks at Norfolk for many years, is fitting out under the direction of colonel Williams, and it is supposed that an expedition will take place upon the water, an Hungarian regiment having gone into camp on the opposite shore, yesterday.

The whole of the Russian infantry is now arrived at its place of destination.

On the 2d, at noon, the French attacked the legion of Severen in its position near Wallisbuen; the skirmish lasted about an hour, but the Swiss had only a few killed, and six wounded. Some Cossacks, who were in the city, no sooner heard the firing, than they quitted the city, to assist the Swiss; they are said to have daringly thrown themselves upon the retreating enemy. These were the first Russians whom the French saw in Switzerland.

Alexandria, October 24.

Deaths at Philadelphia, for the 24 hours ending Saturday noon, 7—The report of deaths (says the Philadelphia Gazette) will not be continued after this day by the board of health.

Our extracts from London papers this day are of the most interesting nature.—The speculative and enquiring mind will find ample field for reflection. He will see the whole "Plan of the combined Powers," (the most important paper that has been received on the continent) and the real situation of the government and people of France laid open to his view.—We have yet several articles of high interest, which we shall give in succeeding papers.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

IMPORTANT DECISION,

Very interesting to American Merchants.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY,

London, August 23.

The case of the Nymph and Minerva, is of very great importance to American merchants. The first ship sailed from Philadelphia on a voyage to Coruna, in Spain—She mounted 16 guns and carried 40 men; she met with a French privateer, and after an action in which there were four killed and seven wounded, the capt. was obliged to strike. The second day afterwards she was retaken by his majesty's ship Sea Horse. Ship and cargo being American property, the same was claimed by the proprietors, after allowing a salvage of one eighth part. The captors claimed the whole, the ship having been in the enemy's possession, or, in the language of Civilians, *pernoctare* with the captors above 24 hours, which makes it the property of the enemy, and, of course, a full prize to the ship that makes the recaption. Three special arguments have already been had upon this case and yesterday it was agreed that the main question should stand over for further evidence.

The agent for the American merchants personally addressed the court. He prayed that the ship and cargo might be bailed out, upon paying down the salvage of one eighth. Dr. Nicoll, for the captors, resisted this prayer, because the whole property ought to be sold, and the nett proceeds vested in the funds, to apply the profits to the party that should ultimately prevail. The agent then proposed to bail the property, and give security for 5 per cent interest, until the great question was finally settled. This was rejected on account of the risks in trade. Dr Lawrence observed, that to shut up from circulation so much property frequently occasioned failures; and that the Swedes and Danes had experienced that lenity. The court replied, that the favor to those two nations was sanctioned by a late act of parliament, especially passed for that purpose, which bore not the least analogy to the present case.—The agent having still pressed the court for the favoring the claimants, the judge in very plain terms told him, that he could see no ground or reason why the colonies, which had separated from the mother country, should have more favor than any other people. The court gave judgement, that the recaptors were entitled to the eight part for salvage, in the first instance; that the ship and cargo should be subject to the final adjudication respecting the seven-eighths. A further application was attempted to be made when the judge replied, "I have given my decree"—The ship Minerva being in the same predicament a similar judgment was given.

[Phila. Pap.]

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Every Irish paper now is filled with declarations in favor of the Union.

SEPTEMBER 1.

The Swedish government is said to have changed its mind, relative to promised assistance in the invasion of Holland.

The Spanish government lately demanded the release of a Swedish vessel with Spanish property taken by the French, but were refused.

Articles received by the Ship Superior, Conyngham, from Cadiz.

The king of Spain has lately issued an order whereby the paper money, the circulation of which was heretofore free, is become a legal tender, with a discount of 6 per cent. discount allowed in favor of specie. All contracts stipulated payable in effective, and not otherwise, may be acquitted, nevertheless, with that paper, and all such stipulations are forbidden in future; thus many availing themselves of that liberty, pay their engagements with a medium, which in despite of government, stands very low in the estimation of the public. The operation of that order has been naturally the cause of great losses to creditors, and the distrust it creates has almost stopped all sort of commercial business.—There will be offices of discount established by authority in all the large towns, and others will be permitted wherever it will be found convenient, to raise the funds with which the paper money will be exchanged, with the loss of 6 per cent. People are invited to take shares in a loan made by the king, for ———, and in case the invitation proves without effect, they will be forced to buy such a quantity of those shares as a committee will judge to be in proportion to their fortune; what will be the basis and degrees of that proportion is not determined by any law, and will be left to the arbitrary decision of that committee, though such a measure be entirely violent. Government is most obstinately bent upon carrying it into execution. There are very severe penalties decreed against those who shall in any bargain whatever, make any difference between paper and specie. This last is naturally grown scarcer than it was, and there are no bills for less than 150 dollars, as those who have small payments to make find themselves sometimes very much embarrassed.—The circulation or transportation of the specie from one place to another is also forbidden; and the means used by the government to force the paper money upon the people are so despotic that persons carrying a bag of money through the streets of Cadiz, are stopped, and brought before the governor, and inquisitions made to know how it came into their power, where it proceeds from, and what they intend to do with it. What will be the result of such oppression cannot be guessed; but the minds of the people begin already to be very much irritated.

Some fears are entertained in Piedmont for the fate of Genoa; however, general Marcui is there with 35,000 men under his command. It is said that gen. Berthier is going to join him, with 30,000 more; and that gen. Championet is also marching towards Italy with an army as numerous as that of gen. Berthier. The French are increasing their forces, and it is reported the Russians and Austrians are weakening daily. Buonaparte, after having secured Egypt, marched against St. John d'Acre, and took it, as well as Damascus, and bent his course against Aleppo.

Great fears are said to prevail at Constantinople, lest he will conquer that capital of the Asiatic empire.

Since the downfal of the late directors in France, the councils seem to act with some spirit of moderation.—They have altered the oath of hatred to royalty, and limited it to the obligation for every one to resist and oppose, with all his power, the establishment of a king in France.—The king of Prussia seems to persist in the system of an armed neutrality. A fleet of 24 men of war, supposed to be English, are said to have gone a few days ago, into the Mediterranean. The fleet under lord St. Vincent's command is reported to labor under the plague; all the coasts of Barbary are infected with it.

Seven or eight American vessels have been captured lately by the French, and carried to St. Lucia; the French consul there is said to have colluded with them to condemn every thing. This report is corroborated by their avoiding to bring their prizes into Cadiz, as the French consul of that place some time ago set a ship at liberty.

The late French directory are to be impeached before the high national court.

The seal were put upon all the public coaches in Cadiz, on the 20th of August, by an order of the government, to prevent the transportation of specie, and the better to ascertain, the real amount of every proportion. The same measure took place at the same time throughout the whole kingdom.

Attempts had been made in Paris to turn Barras and Sieyes out of the directory; but the government immediately quelled the insurrection.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 18.

Captain Cottrel informs us that it is supposed all intercourse between the emperor of Russia and king of Denmark will soon be stopped, as the Danish ships are all ordered away.

In a Dublin paper of August 31, we find the following paragraph relative to the present state of Ireland—"We feel great pleasure in hearing that the lord lieut. in his late tour, found the country in a most perfect state of tranquility. His excellency seldom accepted any escort.—The high state of discipline and regularity demonstrated by the several corps and garrisons gave him the utmost satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 19.

Besides the following interesting selection, from the latest European papers, we have a proclamation of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, addressed to the people of the United Provinces, which we hope to be able to lay before our readers on Monday.

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette,
From Hamburg and Rotterdam papers to the 10th September.

AMSTERDAM, SEPTEMBER 6.

We have not heard of any new engagements in North Holland; the Batavian army continues to receive more supplies. This day a large number of Batavian and French marched from hence; another body, under the command of general Dumonceau, is expected hourly, the greatest part of which marched through Zwoll the 31st August.

The ship Olive Branch, from Liverpool, bound to Virginia, is taken by a French privateer.

HAGUE, SEPTEMBER 6.

Extract from the resolution of the diplomatic body of the Batavian republic—*first chamber*—session of Sept. 5.

The president read a communication, informing, that according to the accounts which he had received, our army was in the best state of defence, and were daily receiving large reinforcements; that the out posts of the enemy were stationed at Schagen, and those of our army at Petten; that the duke of York had joined the army of the former, and that gen. Dumonceau was expected to day or to-morrow to take the command of the latter.

He also communicated a letter from the executive directory, enclosing a letter from the agent of marine, with a number of other papers, among which was a letter from citizen Story, certifying the deplorable account of the surrender of our fleet to the English, by means of the treacherous conduct of the crews on board our vessels. After which the president delivered a speech in the following words:

"What honest man, citizens representatives, (let him be inclined to either party) but must feel himself dishonored on hearing the account of this malicious treason, which not only disgraces its projectors, but those who have accomplished it, and even those who suffered it to be effected.

Dear Heavens! Is this the reward of the Batavian people! for feeding so long a number of unworthy monsters, to be finally deserted by them in this treacherous and cowardly manner! Let the enemy exult in the acquisition of these impostors, whom we no longer consider as fellow-citizens nor as Batavians! The reward of guilt will overtake their leaders. The flames of a raging conscience will soon rise amongst them, and then there will be no mercy shewn to them.

Meanwhile, fellow citizens, this loss, however considerable it may appear to each patriotic feeling, will not diminish our courage. We know the public we owe to our country [illegible] fulfil them.—sooner let us perish, our country desolated and become a desart, than suffer the enemy to triumph over our liberty. The Batavian army, united with our *French brethren*, are probably fighting at this moment for the preservation of our country and our liberty. They will shew that the glorious blood of their ancestors still circulates in their veins.

In them we put our trust! God be with them."

NORRISTOWN, OCTOBER 15.

In the circuit court of the United States, now holding at this place, by the hon. judge Washington and Peters, two bills of indictment, under the sedition law, have been presented, by the grand inquest against Duane, editor of the Aurora.

Mr. Dallas moved a postponement of the trial until the next term. Some of the evidences for his client he said were absent; he mentioned James Monro Esq. of Virginia, general Clark, of Georgia, Timothy Pickering, Esq. and Tench Coxe, Esq. besides a number of documents which were put into his possession, but to which he could not have access, with safety, during the existence of the prevailing fever in Philadelphia.

Duane was sworn in proof of the necessity of the evidence alluded to, and that he was not ready to proceed to trial.

The decision on this point was not made when the court adjourned this day.

In being the first day, the court proceeded to business. Mr. Dallas stated his reasons in support of a motion against the jurisdiction of the court taking recognizance of any of the criminal cases transfered to Norristown from the county of Philadelphia, trial having been there begun: he said, that the act of February 25, 1799, only provided the removal of prisoners for safe keeping during any epidemical disease breaking out in any district of the United States "until he, she or they could be safely removed back to the place of their first confinement."

Mr. Rawle answered; after which judge Washington declared the opinion of the court that the trial should proceed, inasmuch as the business of the court, as well as the court itself are removable under certain circumstances.

The trial of John Fries proceeds to-morrow morning.

☞ *The gentlemen of Alexandria and its vecinity are informed that there will be a BALL at Mr. Gadsby's tavern, THIS EVENING. Tickets of Admission for gentlemen, to be had at Mr. Gadsby's Bar.*

THE MANAGERS.

October 24.

☞ *The Members composing the Light Infantry are requested to attend a Meeting at the Court-House, on Saturday Evening, the 26th inst. at 6 o'clock.*

N. B. Any Mechanic wishing to become a Member, is requested to attend.

T. EVANS, Ensign.

October 24.

Public Vendue.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

On Friday next will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the Underwriters,

ONE bale of Swandowns; one box of Stuff, consisting of bombazettes, cambletts, &c. one box of corduroys and velvets—damaged on board the brig George, captain Greene, from Liverpool.

ALSO,

Rum in hhds. gin and brandy in pipes, molasses in hhds. loaf and brown sugar in barrels, one box of Irish Linens, cloths, cassimers, calicoes, handkerchefs, and a number of other articles.

P. C. MARSTELLER.

October 24.

TO BE SOLD, FOR READY MONEY,

On the 26th of November next,

A LOT of GROUND, on Queen-street, fronting on said street 123 feet, and extending back 176 feet; late the property of Samuel M'Lean, deceased—for the purpose of discharging the debts due from his estate.

ANDREW WALES,
Acting Executor.

October 24.

☞ *NOTICE.*

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the price of Passage from this place to Baltimore is reduced to TWO DOLLARS, with an allowance of 25lbs. of baggage, which must be at the risk of the owner.

JAMES BRYDEN,
JOHN BARNEY & CO.

Alexandria, October 19.

TAKE NOTICE.

There will be offered
FOR SALE,
On Friday the 25th of November next,
A Lease of Land, for two lives, supposed to contain 300 acres, lying in Fairfax county, on the main road leading from Alexandria to Leesburg, and adjoining the old Court House. It is about 14 miles from Alexandria and 10 or 11 from George-Town and the city of Washington; whereon are a good dwelling house and other convenient out-houses, an apple and peach orchard. In the latter are upwards of 1400 trees; among the former are 130 winter apple trees, some of them beginning to bear fruit. This is a very healthy situation, the plantation in good repair, a fine place for fruit, and has a sufficiency of wood land. Four months' credit will be allowed the purchaser, if required, at the expiration of which time possession will be given, on payment of the purchase money.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold, sundry Stock, &c. for cash.

JOHN WILSON.

October 16.

N. B. As I intend moving to Kentucky, I would purchase land in Mason or Woodford county, lying on or near the Ohio River, provided there is a lasting spring of water, and an indisputable title made to it. J. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Takes the liberty of informing the public that he has opened Store in King-street, nearly opposite Mr. Jameson's, where he offers for sale the following

GOODS,
—viz.—
A handsome assortment of
IRISH LINEN
in 12 boxes, from ¼ of a dollar to 2 dollars per yard, be sold by the box or piece.
A box of Irish Cambric,
assorted.
Red and White Wines,
by the cask, dozen or gallon.
SPIRITS,
Rum, Brandy, Geneva and Whiskey.
GROCERIES,
Consisting of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Chocolate, Coffee, Cotton, Soap, Candles, coarse Shoes, &c.

All of which he is determined to sell on the most moderate terms for good payments.

THOMAS CRUSE.

Alexandria, 24th Sept. 1799.

Thomas Simms

RETURNS his thanks to the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, for the favours he has received, and informs them that he has just received, and has for sale, at his Grocery Store, lower end of Prince-street, near Union-street, the following Articles, all of the first quality, and at the lowest prices, for cash, by retail:

LOAF SUGAR,
Brown Sugars and Teas,
English Walnuts,
Cranberries,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Fresh limes by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Spanish Segars,
Excellent Bacon Hams, Middlings & Shoulders,
Prunes, soft shelled Almonds, & Raisins,
Rhode Island cheese,
Confectionaries, and
A variety of other articles in the
Grocery & Fruit Line.

N. B. He has several Rooms to rent in the Rear of his store, on Prince-street,

October 6.

FOR SALE,
A House and Lot,

Situated in Wales's alley, near the Brewhouse 40 feet by 89; being the corner of two alley, and so near the river, its situation for a boarding house or store, is exceeded by few, and rents at a nett yearly rent of 48l. For terms apply to

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

FOR SALE.

For Ready Cash, or on a short Credit,
MOLASSES, By the Hogshead.
OZNABURGS, by the bale or bolt,
DOWLASS,
BRITANIAS, } By the Box or Piece.
PLATILLAS,
COFFEE, by the bag
2d, 3d, and 4th proof W. I. RUM, by the hhd.
1st and 2d quality MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the barrel or hhd.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

June 15.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of the Lease which he now holds of that valuable property the GLOBE TAVERN, in the Town of Alexandria. The extreme ill health which himself and family have experienced since their removal from the lower parts of this State, is the only motive which could induce him to resign so advantageous a situation.

PETER KEMP.

October 25.

Lately Received,
and for Sale by
Anthony Charles Cazenove,
PRINCE-STREET,
Next door to COLONEL HOOE's.

Women's French short kid gloves, assorted,
Men's shammy do.
Ladies' jeconet and muslinet gloves & mitts
Maids' and girls' do. do.
Dimities and muslinets
Plain, japanned, and tamboured muslins
Muslin shawls and handkerchiefs
Thread, cotton, and silk handkerchiefs and shawls
Irish linens, and German do.
Marseilles and cotton counterpanes
White and coloured peelings
Silks assorted
Satin and chintz ribbon, do.
Ostrich and bunch feathers
White beads,
Black laces

An elegant assortment of
WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.
And a variety of other articles.

ALSO
A Forte Piano,
a little out of repair, to be sold very low.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
A. C. Cazenove,
Ladies' French long Kid Gloves, white and coloured,
Ditto, short ditto,
Mens do. white Kid do.
Ditto Chamois do.
Ladies' short do. white and coloured,
Ditto long do. do. do.

Aug. 24. 12w

John G. Ladd
Has just received, and now offers for Sale,
FRESH Chocolate in boxes
Malaga wine in small casks
Copperas
Allum,
Brimstone
Madder
Pearl ashes
Cheese in casks
Tanners' oil
Saltpetre
Stone lime
Cranberries in boxes
New-found Land herring, &c.

October 17.

TAKE NOTICE.
That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Virginia, for liberty to establish a ferry from the subscriber's land in the town of Alexandria to the Maryland shore.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, 9th September, 1799. 2 m.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria.

Sept. 4. 1799. 1 Nov

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body, to pass a law for opening a road from Thornton's Gap, in the county of Culpepper, to Fauquier court-house, and from thence to Alexandria and the Federal City.

Aug. 15, 1799. 12w.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

William Foster, compl. }
against }
James Dunlop and James Wilson surviving partners of Co. lin Dunlop and Son and Co. an Thomas Harrison, jun. & William Wilson, defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debt or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

Jacob Hoffman
Has just received, by the brig George, captain Meese, from Liverpool,
An assortment of
Fall Goods.

October 19.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A LOT in the town of Hillsborough (Loudoun County) containing one quarter of acre, with a two-story Stone DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, 34 feet by 20, two rooms and a passage seven feet wide on the first floor, two large rooms above and a convenient cellar underneath, a Stone building adjoining the house 16 feet by 15, with a dining room in one end, a kitchen in the other, and a handsome portico before the door.—Also, a clover lot of half an acre well inclosed with a post and rail fence; a Stone Stable thereon 20 by 15 feet with a room in one end for cutting straw, &c. All the buildings are new and well finished, situate in a fertile and healthy part of the country, on the main road leading from Keyes's Ferry to Alexandria and the city of Washington, which makes this property valuable either as a stand for a store or tavern. Any person inclined to purchase or rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on or near the premises. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN JANNEY.

Hillsborough, Sept. 30. 1799. 8 f

James Kennedy, Jun.
In addition to his former Assortment has imported, in the Fanny, from London,
A Quantity of
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, & Dye Stuffs.

The following are a part:

WHITE, red and black lead, Spanish whiting and Spanish brown, dry, white lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red and green paint ground in oil, Church's Cough Drops, essential salt of vinegar, peppermint drops and Lozenges, salt of lemon, shaving soap and wash balls, best Durham mustard by the pound or bottle, &c. with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold for cash or country produce or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 15.

Joshua Riddle
Has just received and now offers for sale, at his store on Fairfax Street, a neat assortment of
GOODS;
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Cloths, kerseymeres, calimancoes, durants, moreens, muslins, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, checks, striped linen and cotton, Irish linens, Britannias, bleached rolls, drillings, Russia duck, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, &c. vest patterns, coloured nankeens, silk do. flockings, bed ticking, threads, tapes, and bobbin, loaf and brown sugars, chocolate, James River tobacco, pipes in kegs and boxes, tea trays, waiters and canoisters, glass ware assorted, hard ware, Leiper's snuff, mustard, shoes assorted.

ALSO,
A Choice Collection of
FRESH TEAS,

Which he can recommend for the use of private families—consisting of Imperial, Young Hyson Hyson, Hyson Skin, &c.

July 18.

JUST RECEIVED
Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered FOR SALE BY
Wm. Hartshorne & Son,
70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses
Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,
A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.

8th Month 7.

NOTICE.

ELISHA JOHNSTON, alias GEORGE WILKES, who now lays in the goal of Winchester under condemnation for horse stealing, deposited in my stable, on July 25, a likely bay HORSE, about 15½ hands high, three white feet, a small star in his forehead, and his right ear appears to have been bit, so that the point falls down. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take his horse away, otherwise he will be sold on the 24th inst. for his expences.

PETER KEMP.

October 15.

A HORSE.

TO BE SOLD, or BARTERED, for Salt, West Indian Country Produce,
A Handsome Horse, Saddle and Bridle.—Enquire of THOMAS CRUSE, who has just received
For Sale,
One tun of Cheese, Irish Linen, Diapers, Table cloths, &c.

October 19.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by the subscribers,
MANUFACTURED
James River Tobacco, of
an excellent quality.

HEWES & MILLER.

August 15.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.
NOTICE.

THE holders of Stock of the "Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria" are hereby notified, that a further payment of Two and a half dollars on each share, is required to be made at their office in Alexandria, on or before Wednesday the first day of January. Reference to the following annexed extract from the law of incorporation of this company, will shew the necessity of a PUNCTUAL observance of this call.

By order of the President and Directors,
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1799.

Extract from the act of assembly of the state of Virginia Incorporating the "Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria."

"AND if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for, upon each share so held by him, her, or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the company; and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, payable upon such share or shares when the sums shall be called for by the President and Directors.

12w

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Henry Washington, late Sheriff of Prince William County, compl't. }
against }
James Wilson and James Dunlop, surviving partners of Co. lin Dunlop and Son and Co. Thomas Harrison, jun. and William Wilson, defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson, and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debts or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the court house door of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2m.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Hannah Dickenson, executrix of Edward Dickenson, deceased, compls. } In Chancery
against
James Ritchie & Company, and Thomas Harrison, jun. defts.

THE defendants James Ritchie and Company not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Ritchie and Company are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Ritchie & Co's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debt or effects, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the court house door of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

American Manufactory.

The subscribers offers for sale a quantity of
WINDOW GLASS,
from the Boston Manufactory, of different sizes. The quality of which is superior to that imported.

DAVID POLOCK & Co.

N. B. They will have a constant supply of this article, and will furnish any quantity of sizes from 6 by 8, to 12 by 18, and any that may be wanted larger, can be cut at the manufactory and will be supplied by orders being left with the subscribers.

Aug. 20.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY CIRD, Jun.